

# THE FIREMAN'S JOURNAL.

AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Devoted to the interests of the various Fire Departments and Military Organizations throughout the State.

CHASE & BORUCK, Proprietors.

OUR TASK TO ENLIGHTEN

[TERMS, One Year, \$5; Six Months, \$3.

VOL. IV.—NO. 7.

SAN FRANCISCO: SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 84.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
BY CHASE & BORUCK,  
NO. 72 MERCHANT STREET,  
New Montgomery.

CHARLES M. CHASE, NARCUS D. BORUCK.

TERMS, FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE FIREMAN'S JOURNAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE is published every other month, and will be sent to Subscribers at Fifty Cents per month, payable to the Carriers. It will also be mailed for six months for \$3.00 \$5.00 a year, payable invariably in advance.

All communications, connected with the editorial department, to be addressed to the editor post paid;—on business to the Publishers.

No attention whatever will be given to anonymous communications. Any person wishing articles published in the "Journal" must accompany them with the name of the author.

Advertisements will be inserted at the lowest rates.

All descriptions of Job Printing attended to promptly.

How A New York Alderman was cured of Yellow Fever.

It was ex-Alderman Brown, one of the very best men in the Board, and honest, as the day's long. Alderman Brown, it is said, had been ill for some time, a sick captain, who had sent for him, when on returning home, he was taken very ill with plainly marked symptoms of a visitation from Yellow Jack. Dr. Carnehan was sent for, but the patient was already in a burning fever, and delirious besides. Dr. C. immediately ordered his head to be shaved, and employed febrifuges. Next morning Brown was better, and next morning better still, but still prothrombic. He had the conviction that his illness was short in this world, and it went until the fever ran its length, when the patient ought to have rallied. But this he did not do. On the contrary instead of rallying, he sank, and finally refused to take any more medicine, saying he be d—d if he was going to make a medicine chest of his bowels, any way. This puzzled Dr. C. especially as Mrs. Brown was imploring him with tears every day to save her husband. At last he cast off all medical medicines, and resolved to try some other means to awaken a reaction in his patient's feelings. He had never known except by sight, so he summoned Mrs. B., for the purpose of gathering an idea of his patient's idiosyncrasies and prejudices.

"My dear Madam," asked the doctor of the sobbing wife, "has your husband any marked peculiarities?"

"Yes, sir: a good many—and the strange partiality he shows for fat women (Mrs. B. is skinny) is one of them."

The doctor looked wise, but said nothing.

"And is there any special bent to his disposition?"

"Oh yes, sir; his disposition is very much bent sometimes. Indeed, I often think there never was a temper quite as crooked as his!"

"Humph! Does he love and hate warily?"

"Well, I don't want to speak of the lo wing part of the matter, but I know he hates Jones about as much as one man can hate another."

"Who is Jones?"

"Jones, sir, is an ancestor. Mr. Brown met him in far distant lands, and gave him a black eye for insulting me at a party while he was drunk."

"Ah ha!" exclaimed the doctor. "So he hates Jones does he?"

"If the expression may be permitted a lady, doctor, I should say he hates him like the devil."

"Very good. Make yourself easy Mrs. Brown, your husband will be cured in a week, saying what, and after his side conversation with her, the doctor took his leave.

The next morning a police officer tickled Brown's door bell, a summons which brought Mrs. B. to the door in person. Policeman had "a warrant for the arrest of Brown—must have him dead or alive."

Mrs. B. went into hysterics, giving at the same time a series of first class shrieks, that resounded through the entire city. Policeman stepped over her petrified form, and ascended the stairs to the purpose of serving his warrant. Arrived at the second story, who should he see but Brown, standing in his night shirt and flourishing a hot-iron. Policeman rushed in gently and secured Brown, at the sacrifice of a handful of hair and split coat. Policeman then read the warrant, and took Brown's word of honor to be at the Mayor's office at four o'clock that afternoon. Standing at the appointed hour, he was there. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Jones again after saw Carnehan enter the office. The form r was wretched enough to undertake a tussle with a threshing machine; the latter on the contrary, was smiling like clock work. The Doctor soon explained matters. Jones hadn't taken out any warrant—the doctor had planned the affair to divert the ex-alderman from his foolish presentiment that he was going to die. And its success was certain for the fact of Brown's being a man of no wealth or means. He now says there is but one doctor in New York worth a cent, and that is Doctor Carnehan; and besides that he has forgotten Jones; and from the fact that the two were seen sucking sherry cobbler at the Tea Room yesterday there is no doubt of their lasting friendship. Fun ny world this—Philadelphia Mercury.

#### Extract of a letter from London.

The following extract from the letter of a London Correspondent, has been kindly furnished us for publication. It is of a very interesting nature, and will undoubtedly prove so to our readers.

London lacks not only a complete supply of water but a supply of that indispensable liquid in a state of purity. Investigations have been progressing for several months under the direction of the board of health, through its medical office. The director of the examination, is on the south side of the Thames. "I will assure you that you are aware of the Thames being the main source of infection, the smaller sewers empty, and that the largest supply of water here, is from companies who pump it from the river, intending of course to take it as high enough up stream to be beyond the influence of the drainage. In this last intention they do not succeed as the report shows; the learned doctor says he found "undesirable" qualities in the examinations in which the water supplied is a certain district. The statistics respecting the death rate in London in 1840 are interesting to medical men. He says districts using this impure water suffered a mortality three and a half times greater than districts having a comparatively purer article. The changed his seat the contrary side of the room

Times in an editorial puts forth the wants of the Metropolis in this matter in a few sentences. "We Londoners want our canopy of smoke swept away; we desire to have a pure atmosphere; we desire classes; cheap rates, and the coverage of London, transported to a distance from the town." Your city also lacks a complete supply of water, though by no means wanting in water of a good quality; but your present supply might be devoted to culinary uses end drinking, while the supply for fire purposes would at the same time be made unlimited. I would accomplish it by building a reservoir on the hill, and connecting it with the sewer system of your city, in the same way that it is pumped into vats for the manufacture of salt; I would then fill the supplying reservoir by running the water down the ordinary gutters of the street, providing a filter or sieve at the trap of the reservoir to prevent any sticks or dirt from running in. Your city annually expends large sums in filling reservoirs by means of carts. This plan I propose to be something similar, might be adopted by some responsible persons taking a contract with the city to keep all the reservoirs ready. Some plan ought to be adopted to save the upper portion of your city from a disastrous conflagration, which otherwise must sweep above Stoeckt's, as it has done many times below it. The useful and ornamental purposes to which you could apply a supply seawater, will suggest themselves to the minds of even you. Friends of justice, let me now call to the subject of the fire department here. I always look into an engine house when I see one, in whatever place I am. I found a communicative fireman in Halibut the other day, who permitted me to examine his engine; he said the men were hired and paid by the Insurance companies, and those attached to the engines were ready at the time of fire. A pair of horses he said, stood behind the engine, and drawn by the horses, the fire brigade mounted it and the others followed as rapidly as possible. This appeared at first glance a very fair system, but I am quite unwilling after all I have seen, to give so much credit to the London fire department, as travellers have admitted for them. My objections arise in a great measure from disliking the system of their being paid by Insurance companies, instead of the corporation. The members of the corps are paid by the insurance companies which we could comment with brass, were however covered with leather or wood. The men were evidently sparing of which implies taste and entails labor; then again such notices as these which one sees on the door of engine houses, do not look efficient to Americans, "keys of the engine house can be had of so and so, or at such and such a time." This is not a good system, connected with the martial spirit of our people, they spring from a natural love of such excitement, because it has the nearest affinity to the daring deeds and dangers of a campaign. The above card speaks for itself, and comment our part at this time is unnecessary. We have already said and written all we can on the subject, and have well nigh exhausted our vocabulary in endeavoring to impress upon the mind of the public the importance of the subject. We will wait and see whether the above has the desired effect or not. Ed.]

#### Hose for the Fire Department.

The following common sense article, on the above subject, we take from the *Bulletin* of Monday last. The Firemen are under obligations to Mr. King, for setting forth their position in so kind, clear and plain a manner.

The strain in which the firemen of this city now find themselves, is one of the legitimate results of the penny-wise and pound-foolish operation of the corporation, and the result of their own carelessness in congratulating the public on the reduction of expenditure and consequent lessening of the weight of taxation which its working has accomplished; and yet, are their shouts of gratulation lost to the ear, the community thus blessed are called on to procure by private subscription, articles necessary to the ordinary administration of public business; which appeals, as they do not come in the shape of legal demands, are not expected to be resisted.

Any man who should fail to see the distinction between forced and voluntary contributions, and to recognize the beauty and utility of that system of political economy, which enables him to substitute the latter for the former in his payment of his quota for the support of government. And though there may be some who will consider that this transfer of ownership to the shoulder of those who are unfortunate to be the fittest specimens of the community, is not the fairest nor wisest system of collecting revenue that might be devised; though a few old fashioned people may urge, that this method relieves them from their obligations those who by right should contribute most largely; such, if they are reasonable, can find consolation in the reports of the immense savings which have been affected by the Consolidation Act, to go behind which we are not far from the truth.

The Fire Department of this city is in need of hose. A supply ordered for its use some time

since has arrived, but is not in possession of those for whom it was designed, simply because, under the Consolidation Act, the city cannot pay for it.

The Fire Department is a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

This is the supporters of the Act in question appear to be opposed to. They regard the Fire Department in the same light as the Post Office is viewed by our wise and benignant Federal government—a branch of an enlightened

economy, which might find a full field for its operation.

The members of the corps are not content with the privileges of carts, they enjoy of working for nothing and risking their lives for the public benefit, ask that the city shall pay for a portion of the apparatus they employ in the administration of their duties, and the use of property.

</div

# The Fireman's Journal

AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

MARCUS D. BORUCK, . . . . . Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15TH, 1856

## THE FIREMAN'S JOURNAL

AND MILITARY GAZETTE,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

At No. 73 Merchant Street, up-stairs.

It will be regularly served to subscribers in San Francisco every Saturday morning at an early hour, for FIFTY CENTS per month, payable at the carriers.

Subscribers will be furnished by mail for five dollars a year, payable in eight installments.

Two copies sent to one address in eight dollars.

Those in the city who wish the paper left at their residence will be served on leaving their names at the publication office.

Advertisements and advertising notices insert-

ed New York prices.

The FIREMAN'S JOURNAL is for sale on the day of its publication, and for a week thereafter, by

J. W. Sullivan, Washington street, near Post Office.

Mr. Chapman & Co., Post Office Arcade.

Geo. H. Leland & Co., Post Office Arcade,

Doran & Merriman, 5½ Clay street.

### Expenses of the Fire Department.

"We have heard of great complaint from those who insist that the appropriation for that fund is altogether insufficient. We trust, too, that an effort is being made to relieve the Department by voluntary contributions. We would also recommend an immediate reduction in the salaries of its officers, which by placing them at a reasonable amount, would also save many thousands of dollars.

The salaries now stand as follows by the Act of 1855:

Chief Engineer.....	\$5,000
3 Ass't Engineers at \$1,800.....	5,400
Chief Engineer's Clerk.....	1,800
Secretary Fire Department.....	1,300
Three Bell Ringers at City Hall at \$1,800 each.....	5,400
Total.....	\$19,400

These salaries are certainly too high, and in order to save money to be appropriated to the current expense of the Department, they could easily be reduced to the following figures without detriment to the services:

Chief Engineer.....

Ass't Engineers, \$600 each.....

Secretary Fire Department.....

Three Bell Ringers at City Hall at \$1,200 each.....

Total.....

\$18,200.

This would be a reduction in salaries in the Fire Department of \$11,200, which amount, if necessary, without increasing the burdens of the taxpayers, might be transferred to the payment of the current expenses of the Fire Department.

The above is from the *Globe* of Wednesday, and although it smacks somewhat of the author of all the troubles the firemen have labored under—Horace Hawes—yet its appearing in a respectable journal entitles it to some consideration from us.

We agree with the *Globe*, that the salaries of the officers of the Fire Department are entirely too high, and are a burden to the tax-payers of the city. If the writer in the *Globe* has designed during the last few months, to scrutinize the columns, or this sheet, he cannot but have seen, that we have strenuously endeavored to procure a reduction of the salaries of the officers of the Fire Department.

The *Globe* is correct in placing the present salaries of the officers of the Department at \$19,400; but instead of the table of reductions which it presents, we would suggest the following:

Chief Engineer.....\$3,000

3 Assistants.....0,000

Secretary Fire Department.....0,000

3 Bell Ringers, each \$1,800.....5,400

Chief Engineer's Clerk.....0,000

Total.....\$8,400

The office of Chief Engineer, is worth at least the salary we name, and is only \$500 more than that received by the Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department. There are many expenses attending the office of Chief Engineer, besides his own personal expenses, which those outside the Department know but very little about, and the idea of giving an officer just barely enough to live upon, is absurd. The Assistant Engineers should not be paid one dollar of a salary. Those positions should be entirely of honor; there is no place in the Department, but does as much as an Assistant Engineer, destroying as much clothing and displaying as much judgment and courage.

The office of Secretary of the Fire Department should also be an honorary office, or with a salary of about \$600 per annum attached to it. There is many a man in the organization willing to occupy it for the honor and influence it confers.

The Bell Ringers, are entitled to every dollar of the salary they now receive, their duty is constant and of the utmost importance. At all hours of the day and night they are compelled to stand their watch, let the weather be stormy or propitious; it is fatiguing and arduous, and requires considerable nerve and activity to properly fulfil it. We sincerely hope that whatever change may be made in the salaries of those connected with the Fire Department, those of the Bell Ringers will remain unchanged.

Even though this reduction spoken of was transferred to the Fire Department Fund, it would not pay the current expenses of the organization. Suppose the reduction of salaries had gone into effect on the 1st July, with the Consolidation Bill, what difference would it have made? Not the slightest.

That measure called for an appropriation of \$8,000 per annum for all the expenses of the Fire Department, but said nothing about the salaries being reduced, and the reduction placed to the credit of the Fire Department. And suppose it had? The Department still would have been in debt. For instance:

Reduction of salaries.....\$11,000 00

Hawes appropriation.....8,000 00

Total.....\$19,000 00

Incidental expenses, 4 months \$5,205 72

7,500 ft hose, imm'dly required 12,125 00

It paid off w/ Crisps of Mr Cowing 1,970 59

Leaving the Department in debt.....\$1,891 31

The writer in the *Globe* will therefore see from the above true statement, that even with the reduction of salaries, added to the \$5,000, the Department cannot be supported, but add the reduction of salaries to \$22,000, which sum should be annually appropriated to the Fire Department, it would amount to \$36,000, amply sufficient for all practical purposes; but the department outside of the purchase of fire apparatus, hose, building and filling cisterns, can be comfortably supported on \$25,000 per annum, salaries included, but no less.

### Board of Delegates.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE OLD BOARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Delegates, was held at their chambers in the City Hall, on Wednesday evening last Nov. 12th at 7 o'clock.

President Franklin L. Jones in the chair. The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

Hunt, McCarthy, Babcock, Wason, Rand, Ottignon, Boruck, Hixon, Vreeland, Hossefross, Sinton, Moore, Walsh, Thomas, Short, Fitzpatrick, Biden, McGroarty, Buckley, Brennan, Whalen, Finnegan, Plum, Berry, Cobb, Mahony, Law.

Absent—Searing, McKendry, Hoff, Reed, States, Mallott.

The minutes of the Regular Meeting October 8th adjourned regular meeting, October 16th, Special meeting, Nov. 1st, and adjourned special meeting, Nov. 10th, were read and approved.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Committee on Rules.—Mr. Moore, chairman.

No business—No report.

Committee on Finance.—Reported favorably on paying two bills, one for stationery, and one for blank certificates. Report received, and bills ordered paid.

Committee on Judiciary.—No report.

Mr. Mahony from the Committee of complimentary Resolutions to the President and Secretary of the Board, reported the committee had not prepared any resolutions, deeming it best to refer the subject to the new Board. In not presenting resolutions, the committee complied with the request of one of the parties interested.

On motion, the subject was referred to the New Board.

The Committee appointed from the old Board, was then discharged.

The case of Mr. Tocplitz, expelled from Engine company, No. 10, was then called up.

A motion to refer the matter to the New Board, for consideration, prevailed.

Communication from Columbian No. 11, relative to changes on their roll was received, and read ordered on file.

A communication from Henry McDonald, appealing from a decision of Columbian Engine Company No. 11, was referred to the New Board.

The Board then adjourned.

Mr. Mahony from the Committee of complimentary Resolutions to the President and Secretary of the Board, reported the committee had not prepared any resolutions, deeming it best to refer the subject to the new Board. In not presenting resolutions, the committee complied with the request of one of the parties interested.

On motion, the subject was referred to the New Board.

The Committee appointed from the old Board, was then discharged.

Mr. Rand moved that the Board adjourn for one week, which on a division vote was lost. Ayes 7, Nays 19.

The Board then proceeded to the sixth ballot, which resulted the same as the others.

Mr. O'Brien, moved his motion to place Mr. Jones in the chair.

The vote being taken to lay the motion on the table, the chair decided it carried.

Mr. Buckingham, called for a division of the vote.

The chair stated the vote was a decided one, and he had already decided the result, and therefore it was too late to call for a division.

Mr. Buckingham appealed from the decision of the chair.

Upon a vote being taken, the chair was sustained without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Rand moved that the Board adjourn for one week, which on a division vote was lost. Ayes 7, Nays 19.

The Board then proceeded to the seventh ballot, which resulted the same as the preceding ones.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Rand of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Buckingham rose to a point of order, "that the American," for dramatic display, and the people having no other place to visit, that house has been well filled during the day. Miss Provost, (Mrs. Jack Adams), being the attraction. We have always supposed until Tuesday evening last, that the "Hunchback," was a play, but at the "American," with its present cast, it undergoes a metamorphosis, and becomes a tragedy. We never saw a play so ruthlessly murdered, as was the "Hunchback," on the evening we speak of; and by none more so, than the person sustaining the principal female character.

A motion, that the above named gentlemen be invited to meet with the Engineers and Foremen, was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned until this Saturday, Nov. 15th, 3 1/2 o'clock.

The Chair appointed the point of order of Mr. Rand to be well taken.

Mr. Lees, moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which on a division vote was carried.

Mr. Moore moved that the Board adjourn until next Wednesday evening. Lost.

Mr. Gough of No. 9, moved as an amendment that the present Secretary, as act Secretary of the Board, until his successor be elected.

Mr. Jones of No. 8, moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which resulted the same as the last.

Mr. Gough moved that the election of President be postponed, and the Board proceed to the election of Secretary. Lost on a division vote; ayes 11, nays 18.

The Board then proceeded to the fourth ballot, which resulted the same as the preceding ones.

A discussion here arose, as to the reason why Mr. Jones was not in his seat as President of the Board, in which Messrs. Buckingham, Moore, Gough, and Sinton took part.

Mr. Short explained his position, stating that he had not sought the honor, but that it had been thrust upon him, a vote of the Board, had selected them as their *pro tem*, and a vote of the Board must oust him; before he would retire from the chair.

Mr. Buckingham offered a resolution "that F. L. Jones occupy the chair as President of the Board."

Mr. B. withdrew his motion to give way to Mr. Rand, who moved to reconsider the vote placing Mr. Short in the chair.

Mr. Lees, called for the previous question which was sustained.

The Board then proceeded to the fifth ballot, which resulted the same as the others.

Mr. Buckingham renewed his motion, to place Mr. Jones in the chair.

The vote being taken to lay the motion on the table, the chair decided it carried.

Mr. Lees, moved that 7 members constitute a committee to solicit subscriptions from property holders

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A. DAVIS, SAMUEL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, corner of Clay and Dupont streets.  
 A. DAVIS, Samuel, Dealer in Lime, Cement, Plaster, Fire Bricks, &c., 41 Battery st., between Clay and Pine st.  
 BARRY & PATRICK, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Distillations &c., No 118 Montgomery st., San Francisco.  
 BESWORTH, MASTEN & CO., Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Provisions, &c., 69 Front st., between Sacramento and Commercial.  
 CAILLON, T. Dealer in Scotch and English Ales, London Porter in bulk and Cask, Whisky and Brandy of all kinds, Wine and Brandy of all kinds, What Beer Bubbles, Waddell's, &c., Tennessee No 1 Ale on draught.  
 CHROSS & CO., Commission Merchants, Iron Warehouse Battery st., Represented by Cross Waddele, Quay Quay, Cross & Co., Valparaiso.  
 CUSTUS, C. Dealer dealer cheesecakes, salts, wines, liquors, and cigar's 123 Kearny st., Pat Hen's hotel building. Made furnished for parties half hour, &c.  
 CULTRIDGE, J. Wholesale and retail dealer in wines, liquors, ale, porter, &c., 121 California st., corner of Lodi street.  
 CURRAN, H., Dealer in clothing and Gentlemen's furnishing goods, robes, cambric, and vestings of the latest pattern made to order, and ready made, also hats, &c., to fit. Attention paid to Military work. Sammons st., near California, Telephone attention paid.

C. FROST BROS., Importers and Jobbers in Groceries, etc., corner of Clay and Pine st., San Francisco.

CUMMING, J. Dealer in Wines, Beers, Essences, Cordials, &c., at corner of Lodi and Commercial Streets, San Francisco. All kinds of Game packed and sold on commission.

CY-MUNIS, L. (late P. R. Comins), Gun Works, 114 Washington Street, San Francisco. Constantly on hand Single-barreled Gun, Double-barreled, Pattern Powder, Flash, Gun Flints, Gun Repairing to order.

D'OW & CO., Wholesale dealers in Groceries and Provisions, 88 Front st., one door west of Clay.

DAVIS & SIEGMUND, Auction and Commission Merchants, 60 California st., next to corner of Front, Terms of sale, cash on presentation of bill.

FRANK, FRID, & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants, 99 and 101 Clay street, between Sacramento and Commercial.

GUTHRIE, M., Commission Merchant, 21 Front street, between California and Pine. Represented in New York by G. W. Schenckberg, Esq., 118 Wall street.

GUTHRIE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, etc., No 61 Front st., between California and Sacramento.

GREENBAUM & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foodstuffs and Domestic Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Stationery, No 84 Battery st., and 121 Clay street.

GRAYES & SMITH, Cooperatives, Plumbers, and Hose Makers. Still Water, Gas, Oil, Gasoline, Gas, Water, Gasoline, Gas, Water, Gas, and Water Work constantly on hand. No 50 Jackson st., San Francisco.

GUYMAN & JACKSON, Storage and Commission, corner of Battery and Clay streets—Champlain Fire Proof Brick Building, and 121 Clay street.

HAYNES, THOMAS J. & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants, No 37 California street.

HALL, E. G., Importer and dealer in Plant Books, Stationery, Writing Paper, etc., of Front and Commercial streets.

HUNT J. D. CO., Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Goods, corner of Clay and Sacramento.

HUXFORTH, W. & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Wood, Warps, Barkets, Boxes, &c., Nos. 113 and 114 Front street, near Washington and Clay streets.

HORN, H. C. & L., Importers of Havana Cigars, Agents of Virginia Tobacco Manufacturing Company, No 88 Front street, corner of Merchant and Clay streets.

JONES & STEVENS, Commission Merchants, 99 California street, between Sacramento and Battery. Office in Front, 22d st., and 118 Wall street.

KELLS, W. F., Builder and Contractor, No 146 Sansome street.

LAW & CO., Importers and Jobbers in Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors, 121 Clay street, between Front and Clay.

LANGERMAN, WM. & CO., No. 81 Front st., Importers and Jobbers of Havana and Domestic Cigars.—Agents of Virginia Tobacco manufacturers.

MEYER, H. & CO., Importers in Foreign and Domestic Liqours, Fine English Ale and Porter, Corks, Wine, The Foil etc. 8. E. corner of Battery and Jackson.

MORGAN, HATHAWAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No 29 Front st., San Francisco.

NUNAN, EDWARD, Carpenter and Builder, Show, 45 Pine st., one door west of Clay, San Francisco. Made, Remodelled, Showcases, etc., made to order. Jobbing in all kinds of wood work.

NED'S HURTON ALICE HOUSE, 40 West, constantly choice selection of Burton porter, wine, liquors, etc.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, J. Schlesier & Knapp, proprietors 88 Sansome st., between Front and California, boarding by day and week.

NEIL, WM., Cooper and Plumber, No 49 Davis street, between Clay and Sacramento. Made, Repaired, Showcases, etc., made to order. Breweries, Cast and Lead Pipes, Steel, on hand, and made to order.

NIKOKERSON & LOVETTS' Saloon, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets. Always had a choice selection of Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter, & Lagers every day.

O'BRIEN, P. H. & CO., Importers and Dealers in Fish, Shrimps, Oysters, &c., 121 Clay street, between Front and Clay.

PAGE, E. T. & CO., Sea Manufacturers of Fowlers Patent Salt Rising Bread, 121 Clay street, between Front and Clay.

PARKER, F. H., Agent for the Hazard Company and Commission Merchant, 127 Front street.

PEINGTON, GO., Importers and Dealers in Drugs Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery. Fancy articles, 17 Clay st., between Front and Clay.

PEPPER, S. A., Importer and wholesaler in Boots, Shoes, Leather Goods, &c., 111 Battery street.

ASHBURN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 211 Clay street, between Front and Clay.

WHITE & WILSON, Commission Merchants, Merchant street, between Front and Clay.

## INSURANCE.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

Cash Capital (\$8,000,000) Eight Millions.

Having been appointed Agents in California for the above established Company, the undersigned are desirous of drawing public attention to the services of the agents of this company, who are well informed of the character of the agents of this company are vested with full power to grant policies, and to settle losses at once, and will be happy to furnish full information.

The undersigned will be happy to supply insurance with full particular, upon application at their office.

TAUNTON, BELL & CO., 120 California street.

Monarch Fire Assurance Co., OF LONDON.

Office of San Francisco Agency, 126 California street.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FUND \$2,900,000 SPECIAL FUND \$150,000.

(Hold by Trustees in New York to meet Losses.)

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: Sir JOHN BROWNE, Bart., Chairman. ALFRED J. COOPER, Deputy Chairman.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL, WATTS SHERMAN GEORGE GIBSON.

FOURTEEN YEARS AND LONGER PROMPTLY SET TLED AT THE AGENT'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

Brick and Stone Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in Port, Household Furniture, General Property generally.

Insurance on all kinds of property, both in California and Stockton.

W. L. BOOKER, Agent.

Hats! Caps! Hats!

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS

No. 165 Washington Street,

The second Hat store, Messrs. Montague & Hall, the first

San Francisco.

THE AMPLIEST encouragement is given to the trade to receive his services.

His services are open to all who desire to call and examine for themselves.

Hats and Caps especially made to order with care and attention. His work is done in the most approved style.

CHRISTIAN G. STANLEY, San Francisco.

For sale by the agent:

EDWARD H. PARKER, 127 Front street.

407 fm.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE, EX FIRETWEING

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

We have on hand, and shall continue to

receive COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE,

of all sizes, which we can sell at

Hats and Caps especially made to order with care and attention. His work is done in the most approved style.

CHRISTIAN G. STANLEY, San Francisco.

For sale by the agent:

EDWARD H. PARKER, 127 Front street.

100 fm.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE,

EX FIRETWEING

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

COTTON SEAMLESS HOSE

FOR HYDRAULIC MINING.

2500 Feet Extra Quality three inch Leather

Hose, manufactured to order.

DRAIN & STORY, 60 Front street.

100 fm.

